

## Ch. 13 Reformation.notebook

### AP European History

Entrance task: Think about this analogy and be able to explain it:

*16th century French nobles were to Calvinism as*

*German princes were to Lutheranism.*

Today: 16th Century Wars of Religion in France

Homework: Review Ch. 13

Wars of  
Religion  
25 min

### Key points ~ France

Francis I spent lots of money

Concordat of Bologna ~ gov. controlled church

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (attack on Huguenots)

Edict of Nantes ~ Henry IV (politique)

### As a result of the Reformation,

- \* N. Europe became mainly Protestant  
(Scandinavia, England, north German states,  
parts of France, Switzerland, Scotland)
- \* Unity of Western Christianity shattered
  - Religious wars === 100 years (until 1648)!!!

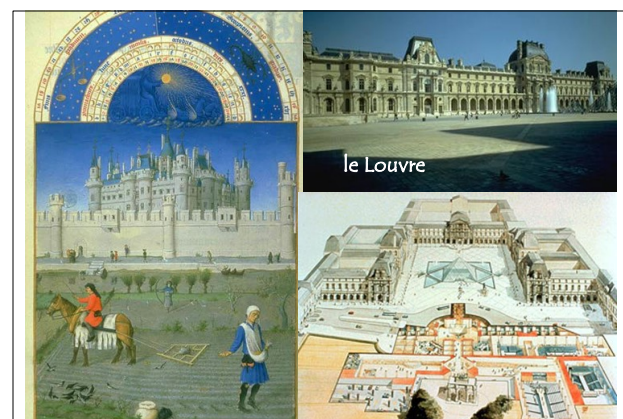


### Religious Wars: France Habsburg-Valois Wars, 1521-1559

**Francis I (1515-1547), House of Valois** – fighting

Charles V, House of Habsburg, King of Spain

- Concordat of Bologna (1516) – nationalized French Church (Gallican Church) – king has right to appoint bishops & abbots
- Humanist – patron of Leonardo da Vinci – how the *Mona Lisa* gets to Paris!
- Rebuilt the Louvre (1528) as luxury palace
- Created a lot of debt & sold public offices as a temporary solution



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### Francis I (1515-1547) con't.

Persecution of Huguenots for political reasons  
begins (threat to authority)

Oct. 18, 1534 mass arrests of Protestants



### Henry II & Catherine de Medici



**Henry II** (r. 1547-1559) – son of Francis I, marries  
Catherine de' Medici (1519-1589)

### Henry II & Catherine de Medici

\* Continued persecution of Huguenots for religious  
reasons  
– ~40% of French nobles had converted to  
Calvinism

\* Henry II accidentally killed in a jousting tournament  
(1559)



### Sons of Henry II



Francis II  
(r. 1559-1560)



Charles IX (r. 1560-1574)



Henry III  
(r. 1574-1598)

### Civil War breaks out

1560, at the age of ten Charles IX becomes king of  
France – his mother Catherine de Medici is regent

- Huguenots take advantage of political chaos & become  
more bold in practicing their religion
- 1562 they seized the city of Lyon, forced Calvinism on the  
population and desecrated Catholic churches
- Francis, duke of Guise retaliates by executing Huguenots found  
worshipping on his land (Toulouse) = 3000 killed in fighting  
(1563 duke of Guise assassinated by Huguenot)



### Civil War Continues

- 1572 Catherine & Charles IX lend military support to  
Dutch against Spanish in attempts to weaken their rival
- Admiral Gaspard de Coligny (member of House of Montmorency  
who had converted to Protestantism & is blamed for the murder of duke of  
Guise) gains influence over Charles IX

- Catherine's dilemma = how to maintain power and quell  
Protestant/Catholic infighting
- Marries daughter Margot to Huguenot Henry Bourbon, King of Navarre,  
but peace is not achieved because...



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### St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre

- Catherine with House of Guise attempts to assassinate Adm. Coligny – assassination fails, SO six days after her daughter's wedding, August 24, 1572...
- *St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre* – Catholics attack Protestants
- Massacre rages throughout France for 36 days = 3000 dead in Paris; ~ 20,000 dead outside of city
- **Henry of Navarre** returns to Navarre to plan new strategy
- **Henry, Duke of Guise** forms **Catholic League**, swearing to drive out all heresy (and hopefully become king himself)

### War of the *Three Henrys*:

- **Henry III** has **Henry Guise** assassinated (1588) & joins with **Henry of Navarre** against the Catholic League to retake Paris
- 1589 **Henry III** assassinated for his alliance w/ a Protestant
- So **Henry of Navarre** becomes **King Henry IV, the *politique***

### King Henry IV, the *politique*

- 1593 "Paris is worth a Mass" – converts to gain the throne!!!
- 1595 declares war on Spain – his popularity grows
- **EDICT OF NANTES 1598** – Assassinated in 1610



### Key points – Elsewhere

Charles V resigned (Phillip II – Spain, Fred – HRE)  
Netherlands revolted against Spanish rule  
Harsh treatment of Calvinists  
Union of Utrecht (split the Netherlands)

### The Netherlands under Charles V

Charles V abdicates (1556) after the Peace of Augsburg and his kingdom splits: Spain to son Philip II/HRE to brother Ferdinand



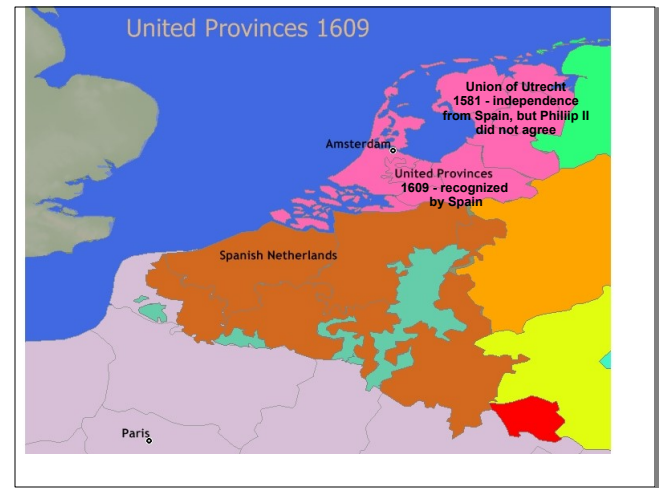
### The Revolt of the Netherlands

- Calvinism and Philip II – not a good mix!
- Margaret = Regent of the Netherlands 1559–1567 – introduced the Inquisition to root out Calvinists
- Tax increase and religious persecution united opposition against Spanish rule

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### The Revolt of the Netherlands

- Council of Blood – Philip II – 1568
- Civil war 1568-1578
- Division into Spanish Netherlands (Catholic) and the United Provinces (Protestant) in 1581
- Elizabeth I of England – should she help?
- Spanish Armada - 1588



Homework ~ Review Ch. 13  
Read p. 28-29 in Study Guide